

DE VALERA'S PARTY WILL MEET PREMIER AND CRAIG THURSDAY

Irish Peace Negotiations to Be Opened in Lloyd George's Offices in Downing Street.

OPTIMISM STILL RULES

Government Gives Sinn Fein Delegates Diplomatic Status—All Have Prison Records.

KING CONTINUES EFFORTS

Truce Begun at Noon Amid General Rejoicing—Soldiers Unarmed Walk Streets—Good Feeling Shown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, July 11.

Eamonn de Valera and his colleagues will meet Premier Lloyd George and Sir James Craig in the Premier's office in Downing Street on Thursday to open the Irish peace negotiations. The time at which the Irish "President" and his associates will cross to England has not been announced, but perhaps it will be to-morrow night.

The Sinn Fein President probably will bring with him Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein; Prof. John MacNeill, Austin Stack, Richard Barton, and possibly E. J. Duggan, all members of the Dail Eireann, and known as men of cool heads and broad vision. It has been definitely decided that Michael Collins, Minister of Finance of the Republic and commander in chief of the Irish Republican army, will not come because it is considered wise for him to keep under cover until a decision is reached. But it is known if peace is arranged Collins, Michael Mulcahy and other Republican army leaders will be allowed to go free without answering the many charges against them, as this will be insisted upon in the settlement.

While Downing Street and the Irish Office have highest hopes, it is not expected that the negotiations will terminate soon, and they may drag on for some weeks. Whatever agreement is reached, De Valera must lay the terms before the Dail Eireann, and then, if accepted, there will be many intricate financial details to be adjusted.

Confidence Is Evident.

The case is almost parallel to that following the armistice of the great war, when those who looked ahead never ended, but it took a long time to adjust a permanent peace. In this instance both sides, however, are confident at present that the truce in Ireland is the beginning of a long era of peace. There is extreme confidence that it will never be broken.

Of the Sinn Fein delegates all have been imprisoned at various times as enemies of the British Empire. Griffith, Vice-President of the "Irish Republic," perhaps the strongest leader of the quartet, was freed only recently in order to attend the Mansion House conference. Stack was arrested in 1916 in connection with Casement's landing in Kerry at the beginning of the Irish rebellion.

Richard Barton was formerly an officer of the Dublin Fusiliers and was sentenced to three years imprisonment for the seditious speech at the Mansion House the same time as Griffith after serving sixteen months. Despite their prison terms both Griffith and Barton are now in excellent health and are stouter and stronger than when they were arrested.

The New York Herald correspondent talked with these men in Dublin last week. Neither seems to harbor any new bitterness because of their incarceration. Both are solid men and clear thinkers and will be of great force behind De Valera at the council table.

King George is continuing his activities for peace. Speaking at Guernsey to-day to a disabled soldier, whose name was said to be Irish, he said in English: "At last we are having peace in Ireland. I am doing my best."

Rejoicing Over Truce.

At noon to-day the truce began in Ireland amid the ringing of bells, the sounding of ships' sirens in the harbors and general public rejoicing.

Troops who have never dared to venture out unarmed walked the streets, weapons, and mingled with the populace as if they were a part of the joyous throng. There is no sign of the fiercest hostilities that have been on either side. The police were called in to the barracks, where they handed in their revolvers and then resumed their duties unarmed, as is the custom of British police.

Simultaneously with the truce there was a full session of the Dail Eireann (Irish Republican Parliament) at the Mansion House in Dublin, except for those members who had signed the bill, including many who have been "on the run" to escape prison for months. Collins himself attended, but was careful not to be seen. The meeting was entirely devoted to the discussion of the peace situation.

In contrast to the previous policy which restricted motorizing, the Government permitted Sinn Fein leaders to use fifty motor cars with special identification plates to inform the republicans in outlying districts of the hour at which their activities were to cease. To-night the news will be spread, and the Sinn Fein are confident there will be no further attacks.

Mr. Lloyd George was cheered loudly in the House of Commons to-day when in answer to a question by Herbert Asquith, he announced De Valera's acceptance.

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Cohens Led City's List of Men in World War

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, July 11.

THE Cohens led New York's fighting forces in the world war. The War Record Bureau of the State Bonus Commission has found that more soldiers and sailors of the name than any other were in the service from the metropolis.

The Smiths, however, are ahead in the entire State. The Bonus Commission estimates that about 5,000 of them were the uniform of the United States while the Hindenburg line was being smelted.

In the State the Cohens numbered 2,500. There were 2,400 Millers, 2,000 Sullivans and 1,800 Joneses.

Adjutant-General J. Leslie Kincaid, chairman of the Bonus Commission, said to-day that the war records show that every nationality was well represented in the regiments that went out from the State to fight the legions of the Kaiser.

WOMAN SAVES TWO DROWNING CHILDREN

Mrs. Genovese Brings Them to Surface and Carries Them to Pier.

GIRL, 14, A HEROINE

Couldn't Swim, She Had Leaped Into Water After Boy at Coney Pier.

When Thomas McDonald, 7, of 600 Grove street, Jersey City, fell into fifteen feet of water off the old Dreamland pier, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, two rescuers sprang into action. One was Cecilia Stackhouse, 14, a schoolgirl, of 1015 Seventeenth street, Bay Ridge, and the other a woman who was with her, Mrs. Mae Genovese of the same address. Mrs. Genovese could swim only a few strokes and the girl couldn't swim at all.

Cecilia jumped into the water. The boy could be seen struggling a dozen feet from the pier and making a frantic effort; the girl landed within a few feet of him. The throng, watching what was regarded as the every day act of one kid pulling another out of danger, saw the girl sink and then appear with a look of terror on her face.

"I can't swim," she shouted before she went down a second time.

Mrs. Genovese, who had run along the pier to a point opposite the girl and the boy, forced her way through the crowd, and, without even removing her hat, sprang into the water. She followed young McDonald and the girl to the bottom, but when she came up again the two children were near her and she had the presence of mind to seize them and shove them toward the piling of the pier. Then she managed to force herself within reaching distance of the piling. She wrapped the arm around one of them and drew the boy and the girl to her and held them afloat until help could reach her.

Robert Ober and William Hoffman, life guards, who had been called, reached the scene just as she was beginning to tire. They took the children from her and lifted them to persons on the pier. They then swam to the beach with Mrs. Genovese.

The boy was unconscious when taken from the water. For almost an hour the life guards worked over him, assisting Dr. Dubois, who was called for a while. Then he opened his eyes and recognized his mother, Mrs. Bedelia McDonald, who was being attended for fainting spells on a stretcher beside him. He was taken to Coney Island Hospital, where it was said he would be discharged to-day.

Persons who witnessed Mrs. Genovese's rescue of the children said they would recommend her as a candidate for a Carnegie hero medal. Members of the United States Life Saving Service said they would endorse the recommendation.

FOREST FIRE CIRCLES POISON GAS DUMP

Houthoult Wood Burning and Masks Distributed.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 11.—An enormous depot of ammunition left by the Germans in Houthoult Forest, on the Belgian coast, was today destroyed by a fire in the forest and as a part of the ammunition consists of poison gas shells, gas masks are being distributed to the peasants in the surrounding villages.

Houthoult was the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of the war.

WISCONSIN WOMEN GET REAL EQUAL RIGHTS

May 'Wear Trousers and Chew' Under New Bill.

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—Wisconsin women gained every right possessed by male citizens under civil law when Gov. John J. Blaine today signed the bill placing this State as the first in the Union to extend full legal equality to its new voters.

The governor, with a black quill pen given to him by the National Women's party, attached his signature to the measure, which removes every restriction, even giving women the right to "wear trousers and chew tobacco," as Senators said in discussing the bill in the Legislature.

RESCUE SHIPS FOR 'SUBS.'

Nine Sweepers Will Follow Them in All Operations.

Boston, July 11.—As a precaution against submarine mishaps becoming serious for lack of ready assistance the Navy Department has assigned the minesweeper Falcon as a salvage ship for the Atlantic coast. She will go wherever submarines are operating.

Another vessel will be assigned to similar duty on the Pacific coast.

BANDITS GET \$34,000 IN DAYLIGHT HOLDUP; SHOOT AT PURSUERS

Rob Cashier of Horton Ice Cream Company as He Starts for Bank.

ESCAPE IN MOTOR CAR

Hundreds Near By When Daring Thieves Seize Bag With Money.

DEATH THREATS MADE

Bullet Grazes Hand of Driver of Truck That Gives Chase to Robbers.

With a holdup which recalled the daring daylight robberies of the old frontier days, automobile bandits yesterday held up and robbed George Schneider, cashier of the Horton Ice Cream Company, at 205 East Twenty-fourth street, as he was leaving the company's office to deposit \$34,000 in a bank on Fifth avenue.

The robbery took place at 11:30 in the forenoon when there were hundreds of pedestrians and workmen near by and also a policeman stationed a block away, at Third avenue and Twenty-third street. The bandits, who had timed the holdup to the minute, escaped after a lively automobile chase, during which several shots were fired at the pursuers.

Schneider, who is an A. E. F. veteran living at Rutherford, N. J., accompanied by Thomas Duffy, assistant superintendent of the plant, left the cashier's office on the sixth floor of the Horton Ice Cream Company building, carrying a canvas bag in which had been placed \$30,000 in cash and \$14,000 in non-negotiable checks, the Saturday and Sunday receipts.

There are four automobile runways to the street floor of the structure and in three of these just to the left of the passenger elevator entrance there was a car driven by Washington La Fosse, of 141 West 121st street, a negro chauffeur, who has been employed by the Horton concern for more than twenty-five years.

Schneider and Duffy emerged from the elevator and walked out of the building to the automobile which was standing in the middle of the sidewalk runway. The cashier got into the back seat and Duffy turned around to answer the call of someone in another entrance.

At this moment two men sprang to each side of the car with drawn revolvers and pointed them at Schneider's head. The center of the street stood another bandit with a revolver in each hand, who called in broken English, "Don't anybody move."

The bandit at the left of Schneider snatched the bag with his left hand and with his companion backed away to the middle of the street. On the opposite curb another robber with a drawn revolver covered the others. Schneider and Duffy carried no weapons. Neither did any of the Horton employees, many of whom witnessed the "quick holdup."

Waiting at the opposite curb was a five passenger Buick automobile driven by a man known as "Rowley" Kennedy. He had the car with him and he had the license plate shown N. Y. 103-505. This is the number of a machine which was reported stolen on July 7 from Abraham Levine of Mount Vernon.

George Landis, a platform employee of the Horton company, started from the entrance at the left of the building as if to make trouble for the robbers just as they were about to jump into their car. One of the robbers fired a shot at him. It missed his head by the fraction of an inch, and he jumped behind a piling.

As the bandits' car began to gain headway eastward toward First avenue a truck owned by the Horton firm and driven by Floyd Bates, beside whom was seated Milton McRoberts, came to a stop about twenty feet behind the moving robbers' automobile.

Gave Chase to Robbers.

Bates, who served as an ambulance driver overseas, is a football star and the New York University team and works vacations for the ice cream company, thinking that the bandits' car had been stolen, gave chase. Neither Bates nor McRoberts was armed.

So well had the stage been set in favor of the bandits, which the effectiveness of the holdup and getaway covered less than two minutes, according to workmen and passersby, who stood amazed as the two machines rounded the first avenue and sped recklessly north to East Twenty-sixth street.

Under the guidance of Bates the little truck gained inch by inch on the powerful bandits' car in the race up First avenue to Twenty-sixth street. There the bandits' car turned and raced for Second avenue. Up First avenue the two drivers were constantly in danger, dodging elevated pillars and the slowly moving teams and automobile traffic, which is always heavy there at that time of day.

The bandits' driver was evidently an expert chauffeur, for he drove a perfect figure eight around the corner, just grazing the elevated pillars and the slowly moving teams and automobile traffic, which is always heavy there at that time of day.

Bates, to avoid a collision, had to take a wider turn, but was soon hot on the trail of the bandits, which turned into East Twenty-seventh street and came to a stop in the middle of the block.

The Horton machine was about ten feet behind as the bandits' car slowed up and when the latter came to a stop four bandits jumped out on the sidewalk and, fired six shots at the Horton employees. One of the bullets struck Duffy's hand and hit the steering gear. The other bullets passed through the top and side of the small truck.

At the sound of the shots children playing on the street and sidewalk as well as pedestrians, ran for cover in the doorways and stores in the neighborhood. Still covering Bates and McRoberts, the bandits jumped back into their car. Before doing so, one of the robbers yelled that if pursued again they would shoot to kill.

Army 'Planes Took Toll of 71 Lives During Year

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 11.

ARMY airplanes exacted a total of seventy-one lives during the year ended June 30, it developed to-night, following the crash of the Martin bomber yesterday at Moundsville, W. Va., which killed five spectators.

This is exclusive of five other deaths caused a month ago by the explosion of an aerial bomb preliminary to a test flight at the ordnance proving grounds at Aberdeen, Md., but include two officers who were inside the airplane cockpit at the time of the accident.

Of the seventy-one killed while actually aboard airplanes, sixty-eight were in the air service personnel, three being civilians who were passengers. The figures are for the Government fiscal year begun July 1, 1920, and ended June 30 last.

SAYS N. Y. FILM MEN PAID \$100,000 BRIBE

Charge Made at Trial of Prosecutor in Case of Roadhouse Frolic Dinner.

EX-MAYOR CURLEY NAMED

Withholding of Indictments for Woburn Party Said to Have Been Promised.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Boston, July 11.—Charges that former Mayor James M. Curley had participated in the activities involved in the accusations of Attorney-General J. Watson Allen against District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts of Middlesex county, came to-day upon the opening of the trial before five Justices of the State Supreme Court.

Important among the matters touched on in the opening day by Henry F. Hurlbut, Special Assistant Attorney-General, was that of the alleged "shakedown" of prominent New York motion picture men for nearly \$100,000.

Among the allegations of the Attorney-General is that Mr. Tufts conspired with Attorney Daniel H. Coakley, former District Attorney William J. Corcoran of Middlesex (Tufts's predecessor), and others to extort money, under threat of indictment, from the picture men who attended a banquet and "high jinks" party at the Mishawum Manor, Woburn, in 1917, then conducted by a young woman known as "Rowley" Kennedy.

Disclosure of Curley's participation in the matter was a complete surprise. Hurlbut, in his opening against Tufts, which was corroborated later by witnesses, declared that Curley telephoned to Hiram Abrams, "movie" man, then in Portland, Me., to come to Boston at once, as a serious matter had arisen, and that Abrams and other "movie" men came to Boston and met Mr. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, at the Hotel Touraine, together with Francis L. Daly, Curley's former partner in the plumbing business.

At that time Coakley was brought into the case as counsel, it was declared, and that Coakley, the next day, accompanied by "movie" men, went to Tufts, who promised to delay issue of summonses if Coakley would get certain persons "off his back." These meetings preceded the alleged \$100,000 shakedown of the New York men.

More startling revelations are expected to-morrow when the deposition of Adolph Zukor of New York is to be read.

The deposition of Hiram Abrams, made before a commission in New York, stated that about twenty-five years ago he was introduced to Mr. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, at the Hotel Touraine, together with Francis L. Daly, Curley's former partner in the plumbing business.

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GREAT FIRE IS RAGING IN HAMBURG SHIPYARDS

Blohm & Voss Plant Is Largest in Germany.

BERLIN, July 11.—A great fire is in progress in the Blohm & Voss shipyards at Hamburg. The whole city is illuminated by the flames, according to a message received here, which, however, gives no details.

The Blohm & Voss yards are the largest shipbuilding works in Germany. The Vaterland (Leviathan), the Blumarsch (Majestic) and the Imperator (Berengaria) and other great German liners were built there.

LEGS OFF, HE SWIMS ASHORE.

Wooden Limbs Help Compadions to Keep Afloat.

GILBERT, Minn., July 11.—While Harry Woodard, a good swimmer, was drowned, leg which became loosened when a boat occupied by five men overturned, swam three hundred yards to shore yesterday. The others in the boat also reached shore safely.

Rhoda told friends here that two of his companions utilized the floating wooden legs to aid them to reach the shore.

Get Acquainted With These "Business Opportunities"

Every day in the Want Ad Pages of THE HERALD you will find "Business Opportunities." In these small ads capital is offered, business places for sale and exchange, partners wanted and other interesting propositions. These ads are all subject to rigid censorship.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
TELEPHONE CHLSEA 4000

CROOKS PROTECTED IN ATLANTIC CITY IS CHARGE BY JUDGE

Jurist Warns Prosecutor and Police Chief They Must 'Clean Up.'

EVIDENCE IS PRODUCED

Asserts Fake Wiretappers Were Tipped Off in Time to Avoid Arrest.

AFTER HOTEL GUESTS

J. J. White Reiterates Charges Made by Senator White About Gamblers.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 11.—John J. White, Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals and part owner of the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, made the charge to-night that "big crooks" have been at work here under protection.

This assertion, made in a speech before the Avenue Hotel Association, and following recent complaints from State Senator Charles D. White, the Judge's brother, and Charles H. Dennis, district manager of a detective agency, produced a sizzling effect in Atlantic City.

Judge White cited facts which, he said, demonstrated to him that wiretapping swindlers have been immune from molestation while trying to victimize wealthy hotel guests. He called on William S. Cuthbert, head of the police and fire bureau, and Edmund C. Gaskill, Public Prosecutor, to "get busy and clean house." He said he could not furnish the details as to protection given wiretappers, but insisted that there was abundant evidence it had been given.

He told first of a guest at the Chalfonte, who on the hotel porch was approached by a chance acquaintance who had met on a train from New York. The stranger pointed out a man seated a short distance away and said this man had cleaned up \$100,000 the week before betting on races in New York poolrooms. Several other gentlemen turned up casually, and the hotel guest was invited to go around to the gambling establishment of the stranger he had met on the train. He wouldn't go. The next morning he was told that his friends had put down a little money for him anyway and he had won \$90.

The hotel guest replied that he was not a come-on. According to Judge White, the guest then called up the Public Department of the city and asked that policemen be sent at once. In two hours two detectives appeared. Within those two hours, said the Judge, the leader of the gang, who had been staying at Haddon Hall, paid his bill and got out, although he hadn't said a word before about leaving.

The Judge said that a few days later one of the Marlborough-Blenheim guests called at the hotel office that upon the invitation of men who were trying to get him into a wiretapping game he had gone to their house in New Vernon, N. J., and found an elaborate arrangement, including stacks of money, a cashier's window and numerous persons about. The man said he played the races, won money, which was paid him by the bookies, and he had a scheme in which he could win \$100,000. He agreed to consider it and made an appointment for that evening at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

"My brother, Senator C. D. White," the Judge continued, "reported them to the Prosecutor's office. He said to whom he answered the telephone that, as he was a police department apparently tipped off the swindlers in the Chalfonte case, he suggested that the county detectives be put on this new job. Instead, the case was turned over to the city detectives' department. They made a date to go with him to the house the next morning, but when they got there they found the entire outfit and their equipment had been moved out."

"I do not know where the protection came from, nor is it my business to know. It is the business, however, of Director of Safety Cuthbert and Prosecutor Gaskill to run this thing to ground. Neither of these officials can well afford to take any stand off position."

Cuthbert says: "When my investigation is finished I shall give the facts to the public. Personally I don't see the wisdom of much talk now. There was none of the Marlborough-Blenheim man's \$100,000 lost, you know."

Dennis, the detective agency man, told the Rotary Club last Wednesday that he was the fault of the police that the confidence men were not arrested. Last State Sen. White wrote Director of Safety Cuthbert a letter backing up Dennis.

Legs Off, He Swims Ashore.

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BRITAIN ACCEPTS HARDING DISARMAMENT INVITATION; FRANCE ALSO AGREEABLE

Anglo-Japanese Treaty Governed by Article XX.

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, July 11. — Formal notification, dated London, July 7, has been received by the secretariat of the League of Nations that, pending further action, the Anglo-Japanese agreement of 1911 as long as it remains in force will continue to be governed by Article XX. of the league covenant. The notification is signed by Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.

Article XX. of the League of Nations reads: "The members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings in force which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof."

"In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations."

Worldwide interest in the attitude which Japan will assume toward the international conference which President Harding is calling to consider disarmament and Pacific problems was reflected here to-day.

Both Great Britain and the United States are officially on record in favor of holding the conference, and it is known that France and Italy are agreeable. China also has signified her willingness to participate.

There is no information here indicating that Japan has made known her attitude. The nature of the conference hinges largely upon her willingness. Japan may counter with a request for specific information in advance as to what subjects are to be considered.

Discussion regarding the attitude of Japan was coincident with a fuller realization of the superior importance attaching to the consideration of the Far Eastern and Pacific questions, which may be said to include disarmament. Necessarily Japan is vitally interested in this feature and will approach the conference with a realization of its far reaching importance to her.

Legislators Approve Action.

Senators and Representatives generally approved the President's decision to call the conference. Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced thorough approval. He ventured the opinion that land armament will not be considered, but that the resolution will tend to be devoted entirely to discussion of limitation in naval armament. He was not disposed to speculate upon the possible development of the conference into something beyond what was included in the State Department's announcement.

Senator Underwood (Ala.) also expressed approval of the President's course.

Senator Borah, author of the disarmament amendment to the pending naval bill, was concerned over the President's announcement. He refused to be quoted, but it was plain that he regarded the inclusion of France and Italy in the conference call a mistake, as suggesting consideration of the limitation of land armaments. He believes this enlargement of the scope of a disarmament conference beyond that outlined in his resolution will tend to lessen its chances of success.

But the general opinion on the inclusion of France and Italy appears to be favorable. It was explained officially that the inclusion of these countries was suggested because they had participated in the war. The intimation was given that it was logical to carry on this association of Powers.

Settlement of Far Eastern problems involves discussion of the "open door" everywhere, and Secretary Hughes has made it plain that the "open door" is as real a question in Mesopotamia as it is in China. Naturally, France and Italy are interested in this general solution of a vexed question, and their presence in any conference of the nature proposed will be welcomed by the United States.

France Might Ask Guarantee.

While the question of the limitation of the land armament might naturally arise in a conference in which France and Italy are to participate, it is realized here the special conditions governing the country. If the question is raised France might be expected to ask assurance against a possible attack by Germany.

All suggestions as to what may come up in the conference are speculative. The agenda is not prepared and cannot be arranged until the formal acceptance of the American invitation is received and the nature of the representation decided upon. It was rumored here that Premier Lloyd George might attend the conference if it is held in Washington, but there was no confirmation of the report.

The authority which the delegates to the conference will have must be decided by the countries sending delegates. Their number will not be important, as the deciding vote will be taken by nations, not by individual delegates. So far as the United States is concerned, no treaty arrangement could be made without ratification by the Senate, through every branch of the deliberations so far as the American representation is concerned. The United States will invite

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TOKIO GIVES NO HINT ON REPLY TO HARDING

President's Disarmament Conference Proposal Is Warmly Indorsed in Congress.

APPROVED BY DEMOCRATS

Hughes to Head U. S. Delegates and This Nation's Security to Be Paramount Issue.

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Worldwide interest in the attitude which Japan will assume toward the international conference which President Harding is calling to consider disarmament and Pacific problems was reflected here to-day.

Both Great Britain and the United States are officially on record in favor of holding the conference, and it is known that France and Italy are agreeable. China also has signified her willingness to participate.

There is no information here indicating that Japan has made known her attitude. The nature of the conference hinges largely upon her willingness. Japan may counter with a request for specific information in advance as to what subjects are to be considered.

Discussion regarding the attitude of Japan was coincident with a fuller realization of the superior importance attaching to the consideration of the Far Eastern and Pacific questions, which may be said to include disarmament. Necessarily Japan is vitally interested in this feature and will approach the conference with a realization of its far reaching importance to her.

Legislators Approve Action.

Senators and Representatives generally approved the President's decision to call the conference. Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced thorough approval. He ventured the opinion that land armament will not be considered, but that the resolution will tend to be devoted entirely to discussion of limitation in naval armament. He was not disposed to speculate upon the possible development of the conference into something beyond what was included in the State Department's announcement.

Senator Underwood (Ala.) also expressed approval of the President's course.

Senator Borah, author of the disarmament amendment to the pending naval bill, was concerned over the President's announcement. He refused to be quoted, but it was plain that he regarded the inclusion of France and Italy in the conference call a mistake, as suggesting consideration of the limitation of land armaments. He believes this enlargement of the scope of a disarmament conference beyond that outlined in his resolution will tend to lessen its chances of success.

But the general opinion on the inclusion of France and Italy appears to be favorable. It was explained officially that the inclusion of these countries was suggested because they had participated in the war. The intimation was given that it was logical to carry on this association of Powers.

Settlement of Far Eastern problems involves discussion of the "open door" everywhere, and Secretary Hughes has made it plain that the "open door" is as real a question in Mesopotamia as it is in China. Naturally, France and Italy are interested in this general solution of a vexed question, and their presence in any conference of the nature proposed will be welcomed by the United States.

France Might Ask Guarantee.

While the question of the limitation of the land armament might naturally arise in a conference in which France and Italy are to participate, it is realized here the special conditions governing the country. If the question is raised France might be expected to ask assurance against a possible attack by Germany.

All suggestions as to what may come up in the conference are speculative. The agenda is not prepared and cannot be arranged until the formal acceptance of the American invitation is received and the nature of the representation decided upon. It was rumored here that Premier Lloyd George might attend the conference if it is held in Washington, but there was no confirmation of the report.

The authority which the delegates to the conference will have must be decided by the countries sending delegates. Their number will not be important, as the deciding vote will be taken by nations, not by individual delegates. So far as the United States is concerned, no treaty arrangement could be made without ratification by the Senate, through every branch of the deliberations so far as the American representation is concerned. The United States will invite

Continued on Second Page.

PARIS WILL INQUIRE SCOPE OF DISCUSSION

Will Be Confined to Naval Matters.

CONCERN OVER FAR EAST

Recognition as Pacific Power Is Seen in Harding Invitation.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, July 11.

President Harding within a few days will be assured by the French Government that it is prepared to participate in a conference at Washington relative to disarmament and the Pacific question. At the same time representations will be made at Washington that France would like to know whether the disarmament discussion would be confined to naval matters or whether it would cover the whole field of general disarmament. This is a point upon which doubt is left in the minds of European statesmen by the wording of the informal inquiry from Washington.

American Charge d'Affaires Whitehouse called at the Quai d'Orsay to-day upon a request from Washington to ascertain the French attitude, and was assured that the French attitude was favorable and that a formal reply was to be given within a few days. There is a sentiment of satisfaction evident here that France should have been included in the discussion.

Regarding the Far East, there is already apparently considerable concern as to the disarmament phase of the conference. The French already foresee the necessity of defending the size of their army should the question cover land forces. For this reason it cannot be said that President Harding's invitation has been received with great enthusiasm. The reaction in French official circles as noted to-day might be summed up as follows:

FIRST—General satisfaction that the recognition of France's claim to be considered as a Pacific Power on account of her Indo-China possessions and at the prospect of being made party to a general Pacific agreement which is clearly favored here as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and also great satisfaction that President Harding has not included Germany in the invitation.

SECOND—Gratification that she is included in the naval discussion, although not advancing a claim that she is a great naval power.

THIRD—Affirmation that in the absence of other guarantees which she lacks now through the unrealized of President Wilson's promises, she cannot in the present state of Europe and the treaty consent to any serious reduction in the strength of her army.

That a combination of Powers may seek to accomplish this by the way of this conference is the fear provoked immediately in the French mind. President Harding's move is regarded by many as putting the quietus on the League of Nations efforts in the field of disarmament. The League points out that in accepting the invitation the Powers will sign the death warrant of the league, as the league had been designated by men at the peace conference as the agency to take up this question.

The League also wants to know what good the deliberations of the league will be in view of the Washington conference. This attitude is still maintained, and is explained by the League to be due to the failure of the League of Nations and the League of Nations might be the traditional monkey wrench in the machinery. But those who recall Mr. Lloyd George's interchanges with Lord Robert Cecil over the place of the League of Nations in world affairs were not seriously concerned with that possibility.

The Premier's statement developed the fact that Lord Curzon, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Hayashi, the

LLOYD GEORGE IN FORMAL DECLARATION IN COMMONS GIVES PLEDGE OF EMPIRE'S COOPERATION.

MEANS WORLD'S PEACE

Desires Japan's Friendship as Well as That of U. S. to Promote Prosperity of All Nations.

PREMIER MAY COME HERE

London and Tokio Sign a Note Superseding Present Pact Where Conflicting With League's Covenant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, July 11.

First, friendship with the United States; second, the open door with China—a traditional American policy; third, and only third with qualifications, maintenance of relations with Japan as a tried and true ally.

These were the cardinal principles of British policy which Premier Lloyd George announced to the House of Commons to-night, acknowledging, welcoming and offering Great Britain's cooperation in reply to President Harding's invitation to the disarmament conference. This announcement by the Premier assumes not only great international but great domestic significance, for it is made for the first time recorded in history, not as the determination of the London Government, but as the authoritative opinion of the entire British Empire, formed in the conference of Imperial Premiers here at London.

"We are all convinced," said the Prime Minister, "that upon friendly cooperation with the United States, more than any single factor, depends the peace and well being of the world."

Already gossip is busy with the discussion at to who will represent Great Britain when the conference is called, and Mr. Lloyd George's own name is freely mentioned. It is known that the Premier has long cherished a desire to go to the United States, but he has his hands fairly full at home. The name of A. J. Balfour was also mentioned in connection with the Washington conference, while in French Embassy circles to-night the suggestion was heard that Premier Briand might represent France.

It is seriously suggested here to-night that November, or whenever the conference is called, will see the Premier west bound across the Atlantic. His words in Commons: "I need hardly say that I welcome with utmost pleasure President Harding's wise and cautious initiative," echoed throughout London to-night. The entire press devotes editorials to approving the policy which the Premier enunciated in the House.

One of the most hopeful developments of the day regarding the conference was Mr. Lloyd George's great frankness regarding the empire's attitude toward Japan.

While eminently polite throughout and careful to express appreciation of the value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the past, the Premier immediately couched those remarks with a statement regarding the generous British policy toward China, which indicates what has already been said in these despatches—that the Anglo-Japanese alliance as it stands now is as dead as a door nail. Despite the Premier's statement to-night that it will continue until the year after it is formally renounced, it is confidently expected that there will happen within the year a conference changing the entire orientation of the relations of Great Britain and Japan regarding the Far East.

Will Treat China Right.

The House of Commons itself was particularly impressed with the Premier's statement that China was included in the invitation. John Robert Clynes, ablest Laborist leader, pounced upon this declaration and, questioning the Premier, brought forth the renewed assurance: "China will be treated just like any other nation."

One development was Mr. Lloyd George's inclusion of the League of Nations in the discussion of the situation. He insisted that both Britain and Japan were anxious to make the alliance conform to the terms of the covenant. It is realized here that the inclusion of the League of Nations into the discussion at Washington might be the traditional monkey wrench in the machinery. But those who recall Mr. Lloyd George's interchanges with Lord Robert Cecil over the place of the League of Nations in world affairs were not seriously concerned with that possibility.

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